

"The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the therapeutic effects, claimed for the article as a treatment for urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, on the bottle label and wrapper, and in the circular, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7438. Adulteration and misbranding of Mol-ha mixing feed. U. S. * * * v. 210 Sacks of Mol-ha Mixing Feed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10094. I. S. No. 6085-r. S. No. C-1160.)

On April 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 210 sacks of Mol-ha mixing feed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ozark, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 25, 1919, by G. E. Patteson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Mol-ha Mixing Feed."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product containing less fat, carbohydrates, and molasses and more rice straw than it was represented to contain by the salesman of the product to the purchaser thereof, and less fat and carbohydrates than it was represented to contain by the labels and tags affixed to the sacks, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article designated on the labels and the tags affixed to the sacks. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labels and tags affixed to the sacks contained false and misleading statements as to the contents and ingredients of the product, which statements were made to deceive and mislead the purchaser of the article, and for the further reason that said statements were false, in this, that the labels and tags represented that the article contained 65 per cent of carbohydrates and 1 per cent of fat, when, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 65 per cent of carbohydrates and less than 1 per cent of fat, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*